

*subtus castaneus, pectore saturatiore, ventre medio dilutiore :
rostro nigro : pedibus brunneis.*

Long. tota 5·4, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·3.

In colour this apparently new species of *Chlorospingus* shows most resemblance to *C. melanotis* (P. Z. S. 1854, pl. 68), and it may be conveniently arranged next to that species, and between it and *C. rubrirostris*, with which it nearly agrees in the shape of the bill. The dark chestnut colour of the breast, black chin, and white superciliary stripe render it easily recognizable amongst its congeners.

4. *CALLISTE CYANOTIS*, sp. nov.

*Metallice viridis, dorso summo obscuriore, pileo supero nigro ;
superciliis latis metallice viridibus : fronte ipsa cum loris nigris :
regione auriculari et vitta supra-frontali cærulescentibus ; alis
caudaque nigris cærulescenti-viridi limbatis : ventre imo cris-
soque pallide ochraceis : rostro nigro, pedibus brunneis.*

Long. tota 3·8, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7.

Obs. Affinis *CALLISTÆ LABRADORIDI*, sed crassitie paulo minore, vitta frontali et regione auriculari cæruleis et colore corporis viridi minus cærulescente distinguenda.

Having recently completed a Monograph of the genus *Calliste*, it is with no ordinary interest that I look upon the present bird, which seems to be a new and hitherto unrecognized member of the group. A close ally of *Calliste labradorides* of the New Granadian Andes, it doubtless represents that species in South-eastern Peru and Bolivia, just as *Calliste xanthocephala* replaces *Calliste venusta* in the same locality. The single specimen sent by M. Verreaux is not in very perfect plumage ; but its distinctness from its New Granadian representative is easily seen on comparison. The whole of the fore part of the head of *C. labradorides* is of a shining green, leaving the nape and back of the neck black. In the present bird there is merely a narrow post-frontal band, which, like the ear-coverts, is deeply tinged with blue. The black chin of *C. labradorides* appears to be absent in the present bird ; and the under surface is not tinged with blue. In *C. labradorides* the small coverts on the bend of the wing are of a bright shining blue, which is also absent in this new species.

5. *CALLISTE XANTHOCEPHALA* (Tsch.), *Sclater, Mon. of Call. pl. 44. fig. 1. p. 99.*

Two examples of this scarce species of *Calliste* are in M. Verreaux's collection.

3. ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS RECEIVED BY M. AUGUSTE SALLÉ FROM OAXACA IN SOUTHERN MEXICO. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

I have again the pleasure of bringing before the notice of the Society one of M. Sallé's series of beautifully prepared skins of Mexican

birds. M. Adolphe Boucard—M. Sallé's correspondent—who formed the present collection, has lately changed his quarters from Vera Cruz into the State of Oaxaca on the Pacific side of the dividing range. The precise localities, where he has mostly worked, are La Parada, a village situated at about six leagues from Oaxaca at an elevation of about 10,000 feet in the cold region, and San Miguel de las Peras, about two leagues from the same city, in the temperate region. The species collected are over eighty in number; and though there are not many of them which I consider absolutely new to science, there are several birds of very great interest, and which are to be seen but rarely in the Museums of Europe. Comparing this collection with those which I have previously examined from Cordova and the adjacent portion of the Atlantic slope, we notice considerable differences. Taking, for example, the Wood-warblers from each, we find from

Oaxaca.	Cordova.
<i>Dendroica auduboni.</i>	<i>Dendroica coronata.</i>
— <i>nigrescens.</i>	— <i>pensilis.</i>
— <i>townsendi.</i>	— <i>virens.</i>
— <i>olivacea.</i>	— <i>olivacea.</i>

This at once lets us into the secret that the western and eastern species descend respectively on their own side of the continent from north to south—the first three birds from Oaxaca being all Californian species, and those from Cordova species which are found in the Eastern States; while *D. olivacea*, which occurs in both localities, is not known to go further north than Texas, and its occurrence even in that country may be considered questionable. There are several other birds of different groups in this collection, such as *Helminthophaga celata*, *Vireo huttoni*, *Cyanocitta californica*, &c., which are exclusively western species. Altogether there are at least 35 species in this collection which I have not met with from the localities on the eastern slope; and I have thought it advisable to give a list of the whole, so as to contribute something towards a knowledge of the range of species.

1. URUBITINGA ANTHRACINA (Nitzsch), antea, p. 129.
♂ juv., Parada, Oct. 1857.

2. ACCIPITER FUSCUS (Gm.).
♂, Parada, Jan. 1858.

3. TINNUNCULUS SPARVERIUS (Linn.).
♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

4. SYRNIUM NEBULOSUM (Forst.), Cass. B. Cal. p. 184.
Parada, Dec. 1857.

5. NYCTALE ACADICA (Gm.), Cassin, B. Cal. p. 186.
♂, Cinco Señores, Oct. 1857.

The occurrence of these two owls so far south is very interesting, and has not hitherto, I believe, been noted.

6. *SCOPS MACCALLI*, Cassin, B. of Cal. p. 180.
♂, Parada, Dec. 1857.

I cannot quite make this bird fit Mr. Cassin's description; but it certainly has the general appearance of *Scops asio*, and is smaller, measuring, whole length 7·0, wing 5·2, tail 2·8. There are traces in the colours above of the lingering red plumage, which is said by Mr. Cassin (in the General Report of the U. S. R. R. Expedition and Surveys) to characterize the young of this species as well as of *Scops asio*.

7. *ANTROSTOMUS MACROMYSTAX* (Wagl.)?

Caprimulgus macromystax, Wagler, Isis, 1831, p. 533; Cassin, B. Cal. p. 240.

♂. Parada, Oct. 1857.

I regard this *Antrostomus* as very likely to be Wagler's *A. macromystax*,—it agreeing with all the characters he gives of that species, and several other birds noticed by Wagler in the same paper being in this collection. The specimen bears a general resemblance to *A. vociferus*, but is rather larger, and the wings and tail longer. The rictal bristles are particularly stiff and long, the longest measuring 1·8 inch in length, which is quite as long as the "head without the bill." The plumage above is more closely freckled than in *A. vociferus*, particularly on the head (which is variegated nearly the same as the back), and presents the black vertical line much less distinctly. The wings and tail are coloured nearly as in *A. vociferus*; but the ground-colour is darker, being nearly black, and the white tips of the outer tail-feathers are much broader, except on the outer web of the outer feather, which the black advances far down, leaving only a narrow white termination. Whole length of skin 9·7, wing 6·7, tail 5·0.

8. *PETROCHELIDON SWAINSONI*.

Hirundo melanogaster (!), Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 366.

Nitenti-cærulescenti-nigra, fronte, lateribus capitis, cervice undique cum gula et pectore antico læte rufis: macula pectorali nigra: uropygio pallide rufescenti-fulvo: alis caudaque obscure brunneis: abdomine albo, crisso rosacescente: rostro nigro: pedibus brunneis.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 4·1, caudæ 2·0.

Obs. Inter *Petrochelidonem lunifrontem* ex America Boreali, et *P. fulvam* ex insula Jamaica mediâ; huic fronte rubra, illi vero uropygio pallidore et macula pectorali nigra magis affinis!

♂, Oaxaca, June 1857.

This interesting bird, which has now for the first time come under my notice, is a close ally of *P. fulva* and *P. lunifrons*, and in some respects intermediate between the two, as I have just pointed out. The front is rufous, like the sides of the head and collar behind, and shows no trace of the whitish mark which so eminently distinguishes *P. lunifrons*. It is also inferior in size to my specimen of that spec-

cies, but larger than *P. fulva*. I have little doubt it is Swainson's *H. melanogaster*, which I believe has remained unknown to naturalists since the time he described it, though the name has been mixed up by Audubon and Bonaparte with the synonyms of *P. lunifrons*. But as it appears ridiculous to continue the use of this name to a bird with a *white belly*, I have substituted *Swainsoni* as its specific appellation, in conformity with the Rules for Nomenclature adopted by the British Association.

9. PETASOPHORA THALASSINA (Sw.).

+ 10. CÆLIGENA FULGENS (Sw.).

11. DELATTRIA HENRICI (Less.).

12. DELATTRIA RHAMI (Less.).

+ 13. DELATTRIA CLEMENCIÆ (Less.).

14. AMAZILIUS ARSINOË (Less.).

+ 15. CIRCE LATIROSTRIS (Sw.).—*Trochilus latirostris*, Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 441.—*Ornismya lessoni*, Delatre, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 15?

16. SAPPHIRONIA LUCIDA (Shaw).

+ 17. SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS (Sw.).

+ 18. SELASPHORUS RUBER (Linn.).

+ 19. TRYPHENA HELOISÆ (Less. & Del.).

All these Humming-birds, except *Circe latirostris*, *Sapphironia lucida*, and *Selasphorus ruber*, are included in the list of M. Sallé's collection from Cordova (see P. Z. S. 1856, p. 287 *et seq.*).

20. PICOLAPTES LEUCOGASTER (Sw.), Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 440; Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1850, p. 150.

♂ et ♀ similes, sed fœm. paulo minor, Parada, Oct. 1857.

21. CERTHIA MEXICANA, Reichb. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 290.

♂ et ♀ similes, Parada, Oct. et Dec. 1857.

Easily distinguishable from *C. americana*, on comparison, by its darker head, back, and wings, and dark chestnut-red rump. Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·5, nearly the same as *C. americana*.

22. SALPINCTES MEXICANUS (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1857, p. 212.

♂, Oaxaca, May 1857.

23. TROGLODYTES BRUNNEICOLLIS, sp. nov.

♂, Parada, Dec. 1857.

Supra terricolori-brunneus superciliis et capitis lateribus rufescentibus, regione postoculari nigricanti-brunnea, uropygio saturatiore brunneo et hujus plumis quibusdam intus apicem versus albo maculatis: alis extus, et cauda tota lineis angustis

nigris regulariter transvittatis: subtus clare fulvo-rufescens abdomine medio albidiore, ventre imo, lateribus et crisso nigro anguste transvittatis: rostro superiore nigricante, inferiore cum pedibus pallide brunneis.

Long. tota 4·4, alæ 2·0, caudæ 1·7.

This little Wren is very closely allied to *T. aedon* of the United States, of which I have also specimens from Guatemala; but it is readily distinguishable by its clear, rufous under surface, more distinct supercilia, and rather darker upper plumage. On disturbing the feathers of the uropygium, a small white medial spot is seen in the interior, as in *T. aedon* and several other species.

24. *CAMPYLORHYNCHUS MEGALOPTERUS*, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1845, p. 339; DesMurs, Icon. Orn. pl. 54.

♂ et ♀ similes, Parada, Dec. 1857.

These specimens settle the locality of this bird, which was not certainly known. I do not make the dimensions quite so large as M. de Lafresnaye (these examples measuring, long. tota 6·9, alæ 3·5, caudæ 3·3), but I have little doubt the species is the same.

25. *MNIOTILLA VARIA* (Linn.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 291.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

26. *HELMINTHOPHAGA RUFICAPILLA* (Wils.), P.Z.S. 1856, p. 291. ♂ et ♀, Parada, Aug. 1857.

27. *HELMINTHOPHAGA CELATA* (Say), Bp. Am. Orn. pl. 5. fig. 2. Parada, Dec. 1857.

Rather larger in dimensions than a Californian specimen in my collection, but apparently hardly distinct.

28. *DENDROICA AUDUBONI* (Townshend), Aud. B. Am. ii. pl. 77.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. 1857.

29. *DENDROICA TOWNSENDI* (Nuttall), Aud. B. Am. ii. pl. 92.—*Sylvia melanocausta*, Licht. MS.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. 1857 and Jan. 1858.

Of this rare and beautiful species the Bremen Museum (as I am informed by Dr. Hartlaub) possesses specimens (as also of *D. nigrescens*) collected by Wahlberg near Sitka in Russian America in 57° N.L., Oaxaca being in 17° N. L. nearly! This gives a distance of no less than 40° of latitude to the range of the migration of this species.

30. *DENDROICA OLIVACEA* (Giraud), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 291.

♂, Parada, Jan. 1850.

31. *DENDROICA NIGRESCENS* (Townsend); Aud. B. Am. ii. pl. 94.—*Sylvia halseii*, Giraud, B. Texas, pl. 3. fig. 1(♀).

♂ et ♀, Parada, Dec. 1857.

There can be no doubt, on comparison, that M. Giraud's plate is intended for the female of this species. Mr. Cassin informed me that this was likely to be the case. All these three species of Wood-

warblers are in fine plumage. I have already adverted to the interest of their occurrence here.

32. *PARULA SUPERCILIOSA* (Hartlaub).—*Sylvia mexicana*, Licht. in Mus. Berol.—*Parula mexicana*, Bp. Consp. p. 310.—*Compsothlypis mexicana*, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 21.—*Conirostrum superciliosum*, Hartlaub, Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 215.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. 1857.

The female (so marked) of this pretty species only differs from the male in its less bright colouring, and the cervical spot not being so distinct. I have examined the type of Dr. Hartlaub's description, which is in the Museum at Bremen, and can vouch for its identity with this bird. In M. Sallé's former collections from the eastern coast we had *Parula americana*. See P. Z. S. 1857, p. 202.

33. *MYIODICTES PUSILLUS* (Wilson), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 291.

♂, Parada, Jan. 1858.

34. *BASILEUTERUS RUFIFRONS* (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 291.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

35. *SETOPHAGA PICTA*, Sw. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 292.

♂, Parada, Jan. 1858.

A young bird of this species, before the first moult, is of a uniform slaty-brown, with the wing-coverts and outer tail-feathers white.

36. *SETOPHAGA MINIATA*, Sw. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 292.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

37. *CARDELLINA RUBRA* (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 292.

♂ et ♀ similes, Parada, Dec. 1857.

38. *CARDELLINA RUBRIFRONS* (Giraud).—*Muscicapa rubrifrons*, Giraud, B. Texas, pl. 7. fig. 1 (1840).—*Cardellina amicta*, Bp. Consp. p. 312, ex Dubusi icon. inedit.—*Parus erythropis*, Licht. in Mus. Berol.

♂, Parada, Dec. 1857.

39. *SIALIA WILSONI* (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 293.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

40. *PARUS MERIDIONALIS*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 293, et 1857, p. 81.

♂, Parada, Dec. 1857.

41. *LOPHOPHANES WOLLWEBERI* (Bp.), Compt. Rend. xxi. p. 178; Cass. B. Cal. p. 19.—*Parus annexus*, Cass. Pr. Ac. Phil. v. p. 103.—*Lophophanes galeatus*, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 90.

♂ adult. et juv., Parada, Jan. 1858.

42. *PSALTRIPARUS MELANOTIS* (Sandb.).—*Parus melanotis*, Sandbach, Pr. Brit. Ass. vi. p. 99; Hartl. R. Z. 1844, p. 216; Cass.

B. Cal. p. 20; Westerm. Bijdr. tot de Dierk. pt. 2.—*Psaltriparus personatus*, Bp. Compt. Rend. xxi. p. 478.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Dec. 1857, et Jan. 1858.

43. *SITTA CAROLINENSIS*, L.?

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. 1857.

M. Sallé's collection contains examples of both sexes of a Nuthatch similar to *S. carolinensis* of the United States, but of inferior dimensions; and, as regards the bill, remarkably smaller. Mr. Cassin has lately separated the Californian representative of *S. carolinensis* from its eastern prototype, under the name *S. aculeata*; but this is distinguishable "by its longer and more pointed bill"—the very reverse of the variation in the Mexican birds. The dimensions of this species are as follows:—

♂. Long. tota 4·9, alæ 3·4, caudæ 1·8, rostri a rictu 0·8.

♀. Long. tota 4·8, alæ 3·35, caudæ 1·75, rostri a rictu 0·65.

As far as I recollect, the specimens of this bird from Vera Cruz, there, were of the ordinary size.

44. *REGULUS CALENDULA*.

Parada, Nov. 1857, juv.

45. *TURDUS MIGRATORIUS*, Linn. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294.

Parada, ♀ juv.

46. *TURDUS SILENS*, Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 369; North. Zool. ii. p. 186.

♂ et ♀ similes, Parada, Jan. 1858.

This is evidently the true *T. silens* of Mr. Swainson, and agrees with his detailed description in the 'Northern Zoology.' Professor Baird has given an excellent account of this puzzling little group of Thrushes in his General Report on North American birds, the first sheets of which he has been so kind as to send to me by post. He was, however, unacquainted with this bird, and seems inclined to refer the name to a Mexican variety of *Turdus pallasi*. The upper surface of this bird is paler and more greyish than that of *T. swainsoni*. From that bird, however, it may be readily distinguished by its yellowish-brown tail—which, however, is not nearly so deeply tinted as in *T. pallasi*.

47. *FORMICIVORA BOUCARDI*, sp. nov.

Nigra: interscapularium basibus, carpo summo, tectricibus alarum inferioribus, maculis parvis in tectricibus alarum superioribus et caudæ rectricum lateralium apicibus albis: rostro et pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 4·3, alæ 1·9, caudæ 1·8.

♂, Acatepec, April 1857.

This is the first bird of the subfamily *Formicivorinæ* I have seen from the north of the isthmus of Panama; and I call it by the name of its discoverer, M. Adolphe Boucard, whose collections of beautifully prepared skins have much increased our knowledge of the

Southern Mexican Avi-Fauna. It is most nearly allied to *Formicivora quixensis* of my lately published 'Synopsis of Formicariidæ' (*vide antea*, p. 241), but may be distinguished by its smaller size, shorter wings, and the small size of the white wing-spots, which in *F. quixensis* are much more prominent.

48. MUSCIVORA MEXICANA, Selater, P.Z.S. 1856, p. 295.

♂, Acatepec, April 1857.

The crest of this specimen is of a bright blood-red tipped with glancing purple; but the longer bill at once distinguishes it from the two South American species. The length of the bill from the gape is 1.3, in my example of *M. regia* only 1.0.

49. CONTOPUS DOREALIS (Sw.).—*Tyrannus borealis*, Sw. N. Z. pl. 35.—*Tyrannus cooperi*, Nuttall.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. 1857.

This Tyrant is distinguishable by its very long wings, which extend two-thirds of the way down the tail. *C. virens*, the type of Cabanis's genus *Contopus*, has also long wings, but is remarkable for its diminutive feet and short tarsi. In this bird the tarsi are pretty strong, and the hind claw rather elongated.

50. EMPIDONAX BAIRDI, sp. nov.

Supra pallide olivaceus, capite subcristato; loris et regione oculari flavescens: subtus sulphureo-flavus, ventre imo saturatiore, pectore et lateribus corporis magis virescentibus: alis brunnescenti-nigris, tectricum alarum apicibus latis et secundariorum marginibus externis ochraceo-flavidis; itaque alis bifasciatis: cauda brunnescenti-nigra, pallido olivaceo extus marginata: rostro superiore nigricanti-brunneo, inferiore flavo; pedibus nigerrimis.

Long. tota 5.3, alæ 3.0, caudæ 2.6.

I have been unable to identify this bird with any of the described species of this genus, and accordingly propose to call it after my friend Prof. S. F. Baird of Washington, who is particularly well-acquainted with the group to which it belongs, and has the merit of being the original discoverer of two of the North American species. Were it not for the full information as to the other species which I have derived from the pages of his new Report upon North American Ornithology, I should have feared to characterize the present bird as new.

The *Empidonax bairdi* may be placed next to the *E. flaviventris*, Baird, with which it agrees in the colouring of the lower surface, though perhaps a shade more creamy yellow on the belly. Above, however, it is not of the same full olive, but more rufescent in tinge; besides, the head is somewhat crested, the beak is longer and narrower, the general dimensions are larger, and bands on the wings are buffy yellowish instead of being white or yellowish white.

51. EMPIDONAX FULVIFRONS (Giraud).—*Muscicapa fulvifrons*, Giraud, B. of Texas, pl. 2. fig. 2.

M. Sallé's collection contains a single specimen apparently refer-

able to this species, of which I have likewise an example from Texas or Northern Mexico. The dimensions of these birds are slightly inferior to those assigned by M. Giraud; but his description agrees, and the species seems to be the same.

52. EMPIDONAX — ?

♀ et ♂ similes, Parada, Oct. 1857.

A species very closely allied to the last, but larger and deeper ferruginous below, of which I have likewise examples in my own collection from Orizaba.

53. TYRANNUS INTREPIDUS (Linn.); Wils. Am. Orn. ii. pl. 13. fig. 1.

Acatepec, March 1857.

This is the first occasion on which I have seen specimens of this bird from Southern Mexico. Its occurrence has, however, been already noted by Swainson (Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 368).

54. VIREO HUTTONI, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. v. p. 150, pl. 10. fig. 1.

♂, Cinco Señores, Oct. 1857.

This specimen seems to agree with Mr. Cassin's figure and description of the Californian *Vireo huttoni*. It is not more surprising to find it here so far south, than to meet with the Californian *Dendroica* and *Cyanocoraces*, which is the case in this collection.

55. VIREO GILVUS (Vieill.).—*Vireosylva gilva*, Cass. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. v. p. 153; P. Z. S. 1856, p. 298.

♀, Oaxaca, June 1857.

As this species possesses the first spurious primary (always absent in *Vireosylva*), ought it not to be referred to the genus *Vireo*?

56. AMPELIS CEDRORUM, Vieill. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 299.

♂ juv., Parada, Jan. 1858.

57. PTILOGONYS CINEREUS, Sw. 1856, p. 299.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

58. MYIADECTES OBSCURUS (Lafr.), P. Z. S. 1857, p. 213.

♂, Parada, Dec. 1857.

59. CYANOCITTA CALIFORNICA (Vig.).—*Garr. californicus*, Vig. in Beachey's Voy. pl. 5; Bp. Consp. p. 377.

♂, Parada, Dec. 1857.

Not quite mature; but the white eyebrows, which distinguish the species, are sufficiently noticeable to betray its identity with this Californian species.

60. CYANOCITTA CORONATA (Sw.).—*Garr. coronatus*, Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 437; Jard. Selby. Ill. Orn. pl. 64.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

61. *ICTERUS PARISIORUM*, Bp. P. Z. S. 1837, p. 110.—*Icterus scottii*, Couch, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. vii. p. 66.

♂ adult. et juv., Parada, Oct. et Dec. 1857.

I have specimens of this bird in my own collection from Northern Mexico. The female, which I believe has not yet been noticed, is greenish-brown above, with darker centres to the back-feathers, and the coverts and secondaries of the dull black wings margined broadly with white. Below yellowish-olive, brighter in the middle of the body.

62. *ICTERUS PUSTULATUS* (Wagl.), Bp. Consp. p. 435.
Parada, Oct. 1857, juv.

63. *HEDYMELES MELANOCEPHALUS* (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 213.

64. *SPERMOPHILA TORQUEOLA*, Bp. Consp. p. 495.

♂, Oaxaca, June 1847.

Supra nigra, dorso postico pallide rufo; speculo alari albo: subtus pallide rufa, gutture albicante, torque pectorali lato nigro: rostro et pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·1, caudæ 1·9.

This is the only *Spermophila* which I have yet met with occurring northward of Panama besides *Sp. moreleti*. The latter bird was in M. Sallé's former collections.—See P. Z. S. 1856, p. 302. I have specimens of the present species in my collection from Northern Mexico.

65. *BUARREMON BRUNNEINUCHUS* (Lafr.).

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

66. *PYRANGA HEPATICA* (Sw.).

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. 1857.

67. *EUPHONIA ELEGANTISSIMA* (Bp.).

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

I have already noticed all these three Tanagers in the collections from Vera Cruz.

68. *CHRYSOMITRIS NOTATA*, DuBus.—*Carduelis magellanica*, Aud. ed. 2. pl. 182; P. Z. S. 1856, p. 304.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Dec. 1857.

69. *CHRYSOMITRIS MEXICANA* (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 303.

♂ et ♀, Oaxaca, June 1857.

70. *CARPODACUS HÆMORRHOUS* (Licht.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 304.

♂, Oaxaca, June 1857.

71. *PASSERCULUS ALAUDINUS*, Bp. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 305.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

72. *PASSERCULUS LINCOLNI* (Aud.).—*P. zonarius*, Bp. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 305, ♂.

73. *SPIZELLA SOCIALIS* (Wilson), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 305.
♂ et ♀, Parada, Jan. 1858.

74. *JUNCO CINEREUS* (Sw.); Bp. Consp. p. 486; P. Z. S. 1856,
p. 306.

♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

Professor Baird informs me that I was in error in identifying this bird with *Struthus caniceps* of Woodhouse (which I have done in P. Z. S. 1857, p. 7), the latter bird, from New Mexico, having the red colour confined to the interscapularies, and not extending over the wing-coverts as in the present bird.

75. *ATLAPETES PILEATUS*, Wagl. Isis, 1831, p. 526; Bp. Consp. i. p. 486.

♀, Parada, Dec. 1857.

This curious bird is placed by some authors in the Tanager series near *Buarremon*. It is, however, remarkable for its short bill and short wings, the primaries only extending 0·3 inch beyond the secondaries, and in this latter respect comes nearer to *Embernagra rufivirgata* of Lawrence. The hind claw is very short, and the structure quite different from that of typical *Embernagra*.

76. *PIPILO ALBICOLLIS*, sp. nov.

Supra grisescenti-fuscus unicolor, alis caudaque saturatoribus: loris et tectricum minorum apicibus albescentibus: subtus griseus, collo antico et gastræo medio pure albis, gula et ventre imo cum crisso rufis: rostro plumbeo, mandibulæ inferioris basi brunnea: pedibus pallide brunneis.

Long. tota 7·6, alæ 3·4, caudæ 3·6, tarsi 1·075, rostri a rictu 0·6.
San Miguel de las Peras, May 1857, ♂.

This bird belongs to the same group as *P. fuscus*, Sw., *P. mesoleucus*, Baird, and *P. aberti*, Baird, but seems specifically distinct from all of them. Its clear white throat at once distinguishes it from the former and latter, while from *P. mesoleucus* (as described by Baird, and as shown by a specimen in my collection, which I refer to that species) it differs in the entire absence of any rufous colouring on the head, the whole upper surface being of a perfectly uniform greyish brown.

77. *PIPILO MACULATUS*, Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 434; Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. pl. 31 ♂, 32 ♀.

♂ et ♀, Parada, Oct. and Dec. 1857.

78. *CHAMÆOSPIZA TORQUATA* (DuBus).—*Pipilo torquatus*, DuBus, Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 246; Bp. Consp. p. 487.

♀, Parada, Jan. 1858.

Chamæospiza, gen. novum.

Rostrum PIPILONIS, sed brevius et magis crassum: alæ breves, rotundatæ, remigibus quarto, quinto et sexto æqualibus et lon-

gissimis: pedes maximi, fortissimi; tarsis crassis, unguibus elongatis, horum postico longissimo.

The enormous size of the feet and length of the hind claw of this bird render it easily distinguishable from any other of the American Ground-finches, and seem to necessitate its generic isolation. The plumage, moreover, is exactly that of the *Buarremones*!

79. COLAPTES MEXICANUS, Sw. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 307.
♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

80. MELANERPES FORMICIVORUS, Sw. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 307.
♂, Parada, Oct. 1857.

81. PICUS VARIUS, Linn. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 308.
Parada, Oct. 1857.

82. GEOCOCCYX AFFINIS, Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 215; Gray, in Mitch. Gen. of B. pl. 114.
♂, Durasnal, Sept. 1857.

Dr. Hartlaub has correctly pointed out the differences between this species and *G. mexicanus*, which, as he rightly observes, is the only other known species of the genus; and the figure in the "Genera of Birds" is good. It is certainly curious that *Geococcyx mexicanus*, which is common in California, should cross the centre of the continent (occurring in New Mexico and Texas), and pass down the eastern slope into Vera Cruz, while in the southern part of the western slope and in Guatemala, this bird appears to take its place. Dr. Gambel has some excellent remarks on these birds in the Transactions of the Academy of Philadelphia, i. p. 217.

83. CHLORÆNAS FASCIATA (Say), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 309.
Oaxaca.

84. ZENAIDA LEUCOPTERA (Linn.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 309.
Parada, Jan. 1858.

85. ZENAIDURA CAROLINENSIS (Linn.).
♂, Parada, Jan. 1858.

This appears to be identical with the bird of the United States. I have never seen the (so-called) second species *Z. marginella* (Woodhouse).

86. CYRTONYX MASSENA (Less.); Cassin, B. of Cal. pl. 4; Gould, Mon. Odontoph. pl. 2.
♂, Parada, Aug. 1857.